## Mational Republican

W. J. MUSTAGE ........Editor and Proprietor. THE NATIONAL REPORTION is published over morning (Bundays excepted) at the southwest con-sit of Thirteenth street and Ponneytrania avones, and is furnished to subscribers (by carriers) at fifty

Mail subscribers, postage paid, \$1.00 per year \$1.00 for six month, and \$2.00 for three months. BATES OF ADVERTISING :

RATES OF ADVENTISING:
Twenty-five cents per line. Advertisements undec the bead of "For Sale or Real," "Wanted,"
"Lost and Found," and "Forsonal," twelve and
shalf cents per line.

All communications, whether on business or
for publication, should be addressed to Wm. J.
Washington, Proprietor, National, Recubilican,
Washington, D. C.

THE FATIONAL REPUBLICAN HAS A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN ANY OTHER MORNING PAPER IN THE DISTRICT OF CO-

The state of the state of the

WEDNESDAY MORNING::::::AUGUST 25, 1875.

PERSONS LEAVING the city during the summer months can have THE DAILY NATIONAL REPUBLICAN Sent to their address by mail, postage paid, and changed as often as they may require, by ordering it at this office Terms: Sixteen cents per week, or sixty-six cents per month; invariably in advance.

CHARLES A. DANA devotes a column of the New York Sun to finding fault with the administration of criminal justice in the District of Columbia. If he had his proper deserts he would now be making shoes in the Albany penitentiary instead of writing lying editorials in the Sun, and he knows it. "No thief e'er felt," &c.

THE history of the invitation extended to Jeff Davis to deliver an address at the Rockville (Ill.,) fair, explodes the idea that the design of it was directly intended to honor him, although it must be apparent that the result would have indirectly accomplished that object. The managers simply wanted a speaker who would "draw," and that they were not particular either about his morals or politics is evidenced by the fact that they first inwited Theodore Tilton. Jeff may not feel complimented at this, but Tilton will have no reason to complain.

THE government office printers court an investigation into the economy of the work done by them under the rules of the union. Their desire will be gratified and they may be assured that the representatives of the people will take steps to prowide for a reduction of wages now paid by the Government Printer. As the matter now stands the government pays an extravagant price to union printers for work that non-union men offer to do cheaper. Congress will not dare to disregard this fact any more than it would dare to approve of the building of Kanawha canal locks by the highest bidder when better and lower rates could be obtained from other bidders.

"HEAVY EVIDENCE." of the kind by which Professor Marsh was convinced of the existence of gross frauds in the management of Indian affairs, and on which the detective press based its positive charges against the Indian Bureau seems to be insufficient to convince the gentlemen who have been sent as commissioners to make a close investigation of the alleged Craudulent transactions. Up to this time no other evidence has been discovered, and it seems probable that the commissioners will make a report favorable to the Indian Bureau. While we hope this may we expected. It would be strange, indeed. in view of the magnitude of the transactions involved in supplying the Indians, if some irregularities and even undoubted frauds were not discovered.

THE "organ" of the working men made a sad mistake in its announcement that the arrangement by which Union printers remained in this office, and worked for two weeks at reasonable wages, was temporary. Our understanding was that it was permament, and we believe it would have been permanent if the members of the Union employed at the Government printing office had not compelled our old composi-Sors to "strike." That strike, it should be understood, was opposed by the men who were ordered to join in it. They obeyed the order, however, simply because they Welt themselves in honor bound to obey it. They have no complaint to make against as for our treatment of them, and every one of them would be willing to-day to resume work under the arrangement referred to, if they could do so without disobeying the orders of the Union.

WE have received earnest evidence of the sympathy of the business men of the District for us in our temporary troubles occasioned by the "strike" of the printers formerly in our employ. This is all the more gratifying because it is invariably accompanied by voluntary expressions of an opinion that the "strike" was uninstifiable. If we had attempted to supply the places of our employees without giving them any previous warning-if we had, in Rhort, "taken the bread out of their mouths" with merciless disregard of their fu-ture, or of the future of their families -we would have been liable to censure. As it is, the union is censured because it as been guilty of ordering a "strike" upon without giving us any previous notice. Ve are satisfied to go before the public on his record, and only regret that in doing o we are compelled to expose the treachery

THE condition of affairs in New York must indeed be deplorable. The municipal authorities being Democratic, and owing their authority to their popularity with the criminal classes, the administration of justice is extremely lax. Life and property are insecure, and the police officials either corrupt or inefficient. With characteristic reckless disregard of the responsibility of its party for this unfortunate situation, the World continues to advocate lynch law as a recognized Democratic specific, by printing such paragraphs as

\* The gentlemanly appearing young man' who shot down a pickpocket in a lumber yard at Ninth avenue and Fifteeth street Saturday afternoon, was, we presume, a citizen goaded into committing a desperate deed by the reflec tion that an appeal to the police would prove ineffectual, and who thought that as lynch law is becoming daily more necessary it would do no harm for some one to begin its admis-

"PRIDE goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," is an appropriate apothegm to apply to the present condition of the so-called "workingmen's organ" in this city. The printers contributed freely for the purpose of establishing it, and are disappointed now to find that it is inavailable to render any benefit to them. In fact it is an injury to them, because its control has passed into the hands of a selfish clique, who use it for the purpose of inciting unjustifiable strikes. If they were not possessed of a natural, though mistaken pride in its existence, simply because it is a creation of their own, they would withdraw their support from it instantly. It is a profitless investment, in which money they might otherwise devote to providing comforts and luxuries for their families, is wickedly wasted. The he streets for twenty five cents on the follar, and no takers.

THE unrivalled facilities of THE NA-TIONAL REPUBLICAN Printing Establishment have enabled us since last Monday morning to issue our paper as usual, notmorning to issue our paper as usual, not-withstanding the dilemms in which we were placed by the sudden and unjustifi-able 'strike' of our compositors.

Morel: The NATIONAL REPUBLICAN is invincible even under difficulties that stagger, demoraline and destroy the effi-ciency of other establishments of the same kind in the District

kind in the District.

THE compositors and other employees of the so-called working men's organ in this city receive in part payment of their wages the worthless stock of the concern, while all the other printing offices in the District pay their employees in cash. This is not a matter of exceeding public inter-est but it make an appreciable difference to the persons directly interested, if not to the merchants who are not willing to sell goods except for cash.

THAT kind of a civil service system which permits the employees of the Government o enjoy freedom of restraint in the expression of political opinions, or in the enjoyment of political belief, is commendable in theory but when it becomes so thoroughly developed in practice as to permit those employees to waste their money in supporting such a sickly Democratic newspaper as the self-styled workingmens' organ of this city is, it becomes a question of propriety if not of decency to those who abuse it. Slanders that are repudiated by such eager slander-mongers as Dans, of the New York Sun, are to be found in its columns against government officials, and the aim of its management seems to be to imitate as closely as possible the infamous character-

istics of the Detecive press. ability of the Republican leaders in North Carolina, which was displayed in a remarkable manner during the late campaign in that State. We would now call attention to the fact that they have elected to the convention a large number of gen tlemen of fine capacity, in this respect, far surpassing those chosen by the Democrats. although the latter party claims a monopoly of the intelligence of the Old North State. Among the able Republicans elected to the convention we may name O. H. Dockery. Ralph P. Buxton, George Z. French, R. F. Lehman, Rufus Barringer, A. W. Tourgee, R. C. Badger, I. J. Young, W. H. Wheeler, W. T. Faircloth and Mr. Bowman. Dr. Norment, of Robeson county. will also obtain his seat, of which the Democratic commissioners seek to deprive him, by throwing out townships in his county, which would have elected him. Although an Independent, Dr. Norment will act with the Republicans. On the other hand, the Democrats have scarcely a first-class man. They have Thomas M. Clingman. and that prince of mean men, Josiah Turner. Since the death of Governor Graham they have no leadership, except such as these men can afford; and even should the Convention not adjourn, and should the Democrats obtain control of the organization, they could do nothing whatever with the men we have named, whose ability cannot be equaled by any set of men to be found in the Democratic party.

HERETOFORE the Typographical Union, No. 101, has enjoyed the respect of the entire community for the honorable and business-like character of its dealings with individuals and the public. It has now be the result, we admit that it is more than | forfeited all claim to that respect by disporably ordering a strike of the town" printers without giving their employers a moment's warning. The treacherous character of this strike is at once apparent when it is explained that, so far a this office is concerned, no change calculated to effect the interests of the union printers has ever been attempted without timely warning having been previously given.

ABOUT forty men, "subs" and all, formerly employed in the composing room of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN, have been deprived of employment by the orders of the printers employed by the Government. Their families thus become dependent upon the mistaken charity of the Typographical Union. They will receive twenty dollars per week, we believe, from the reasury of that organization until they are able to find other employment. In other words the Union has deprived a number of worthy men of their means of self-support, and has taxed itself unnecessarily thereby robbing other families to supply them with the necessaries of life. There are facts for the consideration of wives and children, who are naturally made to suffer by this condition of affairs, and who will fail to see that any other result will follow from it than a reduction of wages, generally by Act of Congress. When this re duction is made, the promoters and sup-porters of the "strike" will have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that they have uselessly squandered every cent of money donated for its support.

## JURIES IN THIS DISTRICT.

If there is one thing which above another irritates a Washington man of business it is to see his name printed in the list of persons drawn to serve on the grand or petit jurors, or to be summoned as talesmen to take the places of jurors who have formed an epinion or been challenged by the prosecution or defence in a criminal suit, and it is a notable fact that the best drawn juries often turn out to be, when called to enter the box, the least capable of any that serve in the court. intelligent, capable, active businesss men who are drawn soon from one cause or another disappear from the jury box or never reach it. The court is beseiged not only by the gentlemen who have been drawn as jurors but by all those whose influence can be pressed into service on the occasion to be relieved from service, and permitted to send a substitute, and the pressure upor the judges is often too great to permit a refusal in what seems to be a simple favor. Even after cases are called, many expedients are used to escape service. Every man worth having seems to have made the subject of the trial a matter of especial consideration and to have former and expeessed an opinion or be possessor of some other convenient disquallification so that the purposes of the law can only be attained if the judge forgets his usus urbane disposition and is as severely ju dicial to the unoffending and respectable gentlemen who comes up on his coir dir s he is to the hardened criminal that sits before him in the dock. Indeed, it is characteristic of American courts that in the progress of a case almost every one that has any connection with it seems to be more on trial Chan the criminal, so sharply are talesmen, experts and witnesses, especially if reticent or excitable handled by the counsel who are the main actors in the trial. We have more than once seen a broad grin on the face of a criminal charged with a criminal offence

witness.
On the other hand there is a large clas of very excellent persons, who, desire to take service on the jury, and who resort to the same means to obtain places there that are used for the purpose of getting positions in public offices. The pay, it is true, is only \$3.00 per day, but

at hearing the sharp sarcasm with which

his counsel bothered or bullied an opposing

considered the right thing in a juryman to considered the right thing in a juryman to be asleep during the hearing of the testimony, the Court itself has too often and occasion to nod during a prolic argument, not to what at an occasional map by a juryman. To sit in a comfortable chair three hours per day, and be paid one dellar per hour for it, has many attractions for unemployed persons who have influence about the Court House, and thus, notwithstanding that the law has devised its most cunning expedients to march all the intelliexpedients to march all the intelli gent voters of the community in turn through the jury room, as in Europe, the whole community passes through the con-script camp, yet if a photograph were taken of each successive jury it would show many of the same faces term after

When one man is using all the influence he can to got off from the jury, and another is trying with equal determination to get on, it seems well nigh impossible to disappoint both, even if the law requires it. Nevertheless we have had for all the courts during the present year most excellent juries, the best probably that have ever tried cases in this District.

THE ENERGY OF SPANISH DESPOTS. The situation of affairs in Cuba is of character to rouse the deepest sympathy every citizen of the United States, and indeed the time has come when, in behalf o the patriots, it is expressed openly and above-board everywhere through ut the Union. For seven long years the Cubans have fought for liberty and independence against a cruel despotism and most appaling disadvantages, but they have more than maintained their ground, and have, at all times, exhibited a courage and patriotism worthy of noble and heroic men. They have fought their fight, too, single handed and alone. They have raised their own money, their own troops, and all their muniments of war, and have recruited their fighting men from those of Cuban blood. All this time, however, the American people have not been indifferent spectators. All the time a widespread desire to extend practical aid has existed, and long ere this t would have been given but for the intervention of a bloodless, unsympa thetic arm, constantly engaged in filling the measure of neutrality up to the brim, and running over, for fear of disturbing the international comity between the

United States and Spain. Patience and toleration with this policy are well nigh exhausted in quarters where the people are influential, and one greatly mistakes the temper of all citizens as reflected by the press of the country, if the conclusion is not reached that a quick, complete and patriotic recognition of the belligerent rights of the Cuban revolutionists would hailed with a satisfaction eminent and universal. If we are not strong enough to do this in behalf of a small nationality of people sitting upon our very threshold, where is our boast, and for what have we been prospered? The patriot army torn, bleeding, suffering, and still heroically fighting for freedom is now about to encounter the redoubled and desperate energies on the part of Spain to crush

out their existence.

A late number of the Diario (August 19) centains the intelligence that the Spanish minister of war has issued orders for the selection of one hundred men, from each battalion in the Army of the Peninsula, making in all, a force of twelve thousand picked troops, all of which are to be landed in Cuba by the first of October, and in readiness to commence the winter campaign. For the transportation of these troops, it is stated on good authority, that the "Lopez Navigation Company" has purchased certain German steamers and chartered all the large ships they could, plying between the port of Barcelona in Spain, Cubs and New Orleans, Besides this it has very recently been the pleasure of King Alfonso to exalt from the rank of plebeianism to that of the aristocracy the eminent Cuban slave traders Don Julian Zulueta and Don Jose Baro. The ex-Mayor of Havana receives the title of Marquis of Alava, his native province, and Viscount of Casa Blan. ca, a small village situated on the other side of the Bay of Havana, where he owns a great property in wharves, coal yards, ship yards, dry dock, &c. Don Jose Baro is appointed Marquis of Santi Rita and Vis count of Canet de Mar, an humble village in Catalonia that claims the honor being the birthplace of the Cuban slave trader whose fortune is estimated a \$20,000,000. The royal decree proclaiming nobility in most cases is the result of pur chase, but in this instance the honor has been conferred by His Majesty as a testimonial of gratitude for services rendered in Cubs to the Spanish cause, and on men who are conspicuous as representatives of the pro-slavery party and energetically and decidedly opposed to concessions that look to emancipation or the propagation of liberal ideas and free government in the

island of Cuba. It is well known to the intelligent reader that a law providing for the gradual emancipation of Cuba is in existence, but under it the most hopeful do not look for the complete emancipation of the race there before the year 1900, or twenty-five years hence. But if the Kings of Spain are to go on rewarding men, who, like Jose Baro, have made twenty millions of dollars by traffic in human flesh, with the titles and honors of nobility, the balance of King Alfonso's slave-trading minioms in Cuba will be slow to hasten the day of final emancipation. We, as a nation, have suffered enough and spilled blood enough on account of slavery to be permitted to at least humbly protest against the continuance of slavery anywhere on this continent, and especially on a island which patriots, inspired by our own example, are fighting

The apologists for the continuance of Spanish rule in Cuba may say, in view of this new reinforcement of twelve thousand men to Valmaseda's army, "wait another "year, and see what the result will be. If "the Cuban patriots are not conquered by "that time, the question of according then "belligerent rights can, perhaps, be pro-"perly considered." This will be the natural course of the sympathizers with Spain, and in their triumph will be regis-tered the defeat of a noble revolution, and the complete restoration of slavery, and the murder and imprisonment of thousands of men for no other crime than standing by a declaration for independence.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNES MISREPRE SERTATION OF THE "GRORGIA WAR." The dispatches to the new New York Tribune from the "seat of war" in Georgia bear the ear marks of having been manufactured on the spot,—or at a convenient distance to it,—but they might as well have been written in New York so far as reliability is concerned. They were prepared for northern consumption by some design-ing person whose sole desire was to sustain the wretchedly told lies of the Associated Press agents. The Tribune must have known this; but in the face of that knowledge it had the impudence to insult its read-ers by giving the story of an "insurrection" the authority of an editorial endorsement. Even the sensational New York Heraid with its eagerness to hoax the public as proved by its Central Park wild beast story, repudiated it as "too thin," and the Phila-delphia Timos, prone always to bolster up the cause of the Southern Democracy, was compelled to advise its southern friends that detail after detail of herribis and impossible such stories are no longer available as politically conjecture, until the excitement was so

there is no labor, and while it is hardly ical capital in the North. Further, the Tribune gravely asserts that Georgia is as orderly as North Carolina and Virginia, and that it has gained a reputation for the ex-istence of a kindly feeling between the two races. These statements are false, except in so far as the Tribuns has made that reputs tion by grossly misses which or concealing the facts reparting the manner in which the Democratic government of Georgis has treated its black citizens.

Exactly how far such a journal as the

Tribune may proceed with this unremitting

policy of prevarieation, and unblushing neglect of duty to its readers, it is impossi-ble to say. But there must be a time in

the future when the punishment it has so

justly earned by the commission of these crimes will assuredly be visited upon it. The public will then rise up in condemnation of its course, and the bad reputation it now enjoys among loyal men in the south will become general, and all pervading among loval men in every section of the country. It certainly is not ignorantly criminal, for its ingenious declarations regarding Southern questions dis-close a familiarity with the truth, and a determination to avoid its publication or distort its meaning. Besides, the resources of the most ordinary newspaper establishment embrace information that will give the lie to its assertions regarding this Georgia affair. It knows, for example, that the Constitution of that State has always provided for the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. This provision came down to, and was incorporated in, the reconstruction Constitution almos from colonial days. It was virtually a dead letter, however, and before the war, as the New York Herald correspondent explained it, "it was regarded as infra dig. 'to challenge a man's vote on account of delinquent taxes." The vigorous application of it after the war to the blacks had the effect to disfranchise hundreds and thousands of them, practically, because they were either unable to pay the tax or neglectful of their duty to pay it. Of course, from this explanation, the proceedings of the Democrats appears to be based upon well established, though long neglected law, and no legal complaint could be made against them ; but we submit that their enforcement of the law after its long neglect as a dead letter, and that not until after the enfranchisement of the blacks, betrays a discriminating animus, and conclusively proves their deadly antipathy to the exercise of the choicest right of citizenship by the blacks.

But this clause of the constitution furthe provides that no poll tax shall be levied except for educational purposes, and such tax shall not exceed \$1 annually, on each poll, and also that all the poll tax collected throughout the State shall be sacred to the educational or common school fund. The management of the common school system by the Democrats of the State is notoriously characterized by a lack of warmth, or any desire to promote the education of the blacks. The latter have long appreciated this, and have, therefore, believed that the small sums of money collected from them for this purpose were wasted by their political enemies. This belief may not have had much weight in inducing them to neglect paying the poll tax, but however that may be, the manner in which they have seen the school fund squandered has served to dis courage them, and adds to the evidence furnished by the enforcement of the poll tax convincing proof of the animosity of the whites against their colored fellow-citizens A strict construction of the clause, however, does not authorize the accumulation of delinquent poll-taxes. It simply makes it

one of the qualifications of an elector that ne "shall have paid all taxes v may "have been required of him, and which he "may have had an opportunity of paying, agreeably to law, for the year next pre-"ceding the election. In the face of this, however, the Democratic Legislature enacted a law providing that back taxes should be assessed against delinquent voters with interest added. In 1871 the tax was by this method increased to \$4, or \$8 of arrears and \$1 for the current year, while in 1875 it aggregates \$8, with interest. If this does not

prove the falsehood of the Tribune's as sertion that a kindly feeling exists between the two races, we are sadly mistaken. But there are other grievances of which the blacks complain, and of which the Tribune cannot be ignorant. The two races, according to the census, are about equal in strength; but the whites are the property holders, and are thereby enabled o assert a control over the blacks which amounts to virtual tyranny. They protect them, however, during the seasons when them, however, during the sessons when they are at work planting and harvesting, and occasionally a colored man is able in spite of the general opposition to his ad-vancement, to rise from the dregs of ignorance and poverty to a condition of com-parative comfort. So true it is that from paying nothing in the way of general taxes because they owned no assessable property at the close of the war, they now pay directly into the State treasury, about onethirtieth of the total amount of general taxes that are collected. In addition to this they pay indirectly extravagant sums through the reating of houses, lands, &c. This assurance that they are acting the noble part of good citizens by contributing to the support of the State government is gratifying to them, and naturally prompts them to assert their rights to the enjoyments of the privileges which that state government is supposed to afford. They know that slavery is abolished and that they are no longer compelled to contribute to the enjoyment of others without being entitled to participation themselves. They know that in the eye of the supreme law of the land they are the equals of their former masters, and that as such equals they are entitled to bear arms, and to do everything in a legitimate way that their white fellow-citizens are in the habit of doing. When they attempt this, however, they are confronted with a determined opposition. The same spirit which inspire their disfranchisement through the illega operation of the poll-tax, shows itself in demonstrations to intimidate them and pre-vent them from holding public meetings. They are Republicans from conviction They have but few white leaders to instruct them regarding their political faith, and being ignorant of the customs and forms of political organizations they make awkward attempts to establish associations for political purposes. There are of few "carret becomes" in the State that so few "carpet-beggers" in the State that even the Tribune does not dare to ascribe their Republicanism to anything but a sincere and unaided conviction. Being Re-publicans they are denounced as Radicala, and are consequently subjected to the de-nunciation of such eminent Democratic

with equal praise. This man's the South, such men ought to be squelched and forced to remain silent. Virginia's Great Blunder. [From the Valley Virginian.] eaders as Ben Hill, who declares that Radicalism must be stamped out. The whites who scoops Mr. Hill's declaration as law proceed to stamp it out by means of the in-timidation to which we have referred and by forcibly preventing them from enjoying the right of "public assemblage." The enjoyment of this right was what they sought when the late cry of "negro insur-rection" aroused the country to a knowledge of the fact that a struggling spark of freedom in the densely Democratic State of Georgia was obout to be extinguished. To justify themselves in the eyes of the public for their general raid against the blacks, and to effectually prohibit them from holding a public meeting for the object of organizing themselves into a political body, the Democrats started that cry. They added to it detail after detail of herrible and impossible

great that thousands upon thousands of white men became infatuated with the deluates that a real cause of danger aristed. It is this delusion which previous above all things the enmity of the whites to them, for they would not be misical by it if the kindly feeling between the mosa described by the Tribuna really existed. This is the delusion, also, which the Tribuna editorially endorses as a solemn fact. But it was a fatal delusion to the blacks. Insured as it was by a desire to blacks. Inspired as it was by a desire to oppress them, its results have been to close the doors of half a dozen county jails upon the ambitious and imitative colored leaders, while hundreds of innocent followers have

been hunted in the swamps and forests, and, for aught we know to the contrary, To sum the whole matter up, the Georgia Democrats have succeeded in nipping in the bud an attempt on the part of a few ignorant, though patriotic, negroes to assert their rights as citizens by organizing themselves into a political association. This is a result which the Tribune declares is due to "the calmness and discretion of "Governor Smith, and to a general respect "for law and order, no less than to that "kindly feeling between the better class of men in either race." What mockery! What an insult to the intelligence of the newspaper-reading public! But, above all, what infamous moral and political debauchery that allows such a barefaced misuse of the sacred power and influence of journalism! Will the Tribune deny our essertion that, if the "kindly feeling" to which it alluded really existed, the whites would aid their uncultured fellow citizens

n the exercise of those rights regarding which they are ignorant, or instruct them how to manage their political affairs, or, at least, refrain from interfering with their peaceful efforts to mitate the example of

tion, and have but one argument to unge when asking for popular indorsement, and that is "nigger! nigger!"

The people cannot much longer close their eyes to the deceptions, cznel and ruinous, that have been practiced upon them. They must see that the leaders of the party in power in this State care for nothing but the "flesh pots," and they will recklessly sacrifice every other interest to the attainment of their selfish and corrunt ends.

and corrupt ends. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Canton Flannels, good, from 10 to 20 cts. White Wool Flannels—best makes—20c to \$1.00.

cet high, and went to meet her friends who - The Toledo Big le says that from the state of Governor Allen's health it is safe to say that the success of the Democrats this fall would make Sam Cary the next Governor. That

would kill Ohio certain. - The end of the forty days rain occurred last night at twelve o'clock. At one o'clock fou or five thunder clouds came up and peeped over the ridges surrounding the city and then skulked away as though ashamed of their mission. - An exchange says that senator Johnson spoke no last words at all." But he did " at

white exemplars?

'cooking their goose."

ditor winces but will not peep.

EDITORIAL JOTTINGS.

- The Republicans of Wisconsin are pre-

paring to gain a handsome victory.

— Senator Morton speaks in Portland to-

- Has-he-gone-Vinia to Servia some

urkey. No, he con-Sultin the Porte-r 'bout

- The Democratic inflation bubble is

inancial heresy which ought to have long

duce been punctured and allowed to collapse.

- "Dispensary of Liquid damnation and

General Warehouse of Iniquity," is the latest placard for the Tribuns building. The young

- If there be any one sight grander than

another in this impoverished country of ours it is that of two able bodied men quarreling over

which wicket the ball went through last."

- The New York Times devotes considerable

of its space to an editorial on "Protection from Mosquitoes." The only sure protection

that we know of is death, but many of us dis-

- The Queen of the lofty wire, Victoria

Anderson, a celebrated rope dancer from Shef-field, fell from a velocipede on a rope eighty

night upon the political issues of the day.

so that I may die encased in the emblem of freedom, equality and justice." - Moody and Sankey are warmly welcomed in Chicago. It is the city above all others that needs the elevating influence of their presence. Fifty lager beer saloons to every chapel and

a few though, "Wrap me in the American fiag

kimmed milk for breakfast coffee. - Business is lively in the lower animal kingdom. Last week a robin defeated a cat in single combat in Troy and a San Francisco hen drowned a rat in a water butt. Yet the Democrats will have it that times are dull.

- Carefully complied estimates go to show that if the full Republican vote can be brought out in the Ohio election, the State will go for Hayes by at least thirty thousand majority Under high pressure they can swell it to fortyfive thousand. - New York wants to furnish nine Presiden-

tial candidates—five Republican and four Demo-cratic. For the former Mesers. Evarts, Pierre pont, Morgan, Fish and Conkling; for the lat ter, Tilden, Church, Seymour and McClellan, with Morrissey in the back ground. - Gen. Soft Financial Cary went to Spring-

field, Ohio, to tell its inhabitants about the dull times and want of more money. The people were too busy to attend his meetings. All of the nanufacturing establishments were running on louble time and prosperity was wearing her est amiles. - Spain has sent ten thousand more of her

brutal beats to be planted in Cuban soil. It looks like a final struggle to preserve her lutch upon the throats of that brave people, but like the former ones it will pass away and through disease and carnage of battle her minions will disappear to follow those who same before them. -People blunder into some of our most

opderful discoveries. There's that surgeon n New York who recently cut the elevator muscle of Mr. Tildens eye by mistake, and nmediately stumbled into the mystery of perpetual motion. The possible President is now perpetual winkee, and a perpetual winkee has no more right to be actual President than a blind man has to be pilot on the St. Lawence River.

- In St. Louis it is proposed to pay off the national debt at the expense of the dogs, which are said to represent a waste of \$80,000,000 that could be put at compound interest, &c. But does anybody want to buy the dogs at any price laif, however, Missouri has dog-goned capital to the extent of \$80,000,000, perhaps a few other States will throw in their pups, and ompound interest will scarcely be necessary.

- Raphael Semmes is at present making himself conspicuous by announcing to his constituency what he intends to do when he goes to Congress. Like Mr. Beck, he believes n the abolition of Sheridan's office, and more particularly in equalization. That is, he be-lieves in the eternal justice of placing the Northern and Southern soldiers on an equal footing by giving them all pensions and re-counting the deeds of both in song and story the South is as broad as it is deleterious and demoralizing, and from just such sources as this arise all those troubles and wees which are to day afflicting the country which he calls his home. his home. For the peace and prosperity of

How is it with Virginia ! After the close o ment at the ballot-box that the people had determined in good faith to "secept the situation," abide the results of the war, and enter upon a career of progress under the stimlus of the liberal ideas comprehended in these dec-larations—had ratified by two hundred thousand majority the thirteenth, fourteenth and affects amendments to the National Consti-tution, in adopting the present State constitu-tion—had discarded the old Bourbon notions of the extreme politicians, and united in the organization of the "true Republican party"—declaring their adhesion to the National Government and their purpose to throw the State is harmony with the progressive spirit of the age—when these promises were freely and unreservedly given—population ponred into our borders. Richmond, Norfolk, Peteraburg, Portsmouth, felt the magic power of Northern capital; their desolated districts were embellished by imposing structures, large business houses were established, and an era of prosperity was inaugurated never before known to those sections, Every portion of the Commonwealth, too, felt the reviving effect. Population and enterprise, invited here under such of the extreme politicians, and united in the

auspices, promised that the New Virginia would soon march in advance of the Old Virginia, and. emancipated from the domination of old political barnacles, go forward in material development commensurate with her boundless resources. Our own beautiful valley, rich in the gifts of nature, attracted by her varied affluences and beautiful and picturesque scenery, witnessed upon greey dare coach that rolled its wheels along its public highways, wealth and population seeking in yestment—lands were in demand at high prices—our minerals were sought—our water power purchased, and everything scemed to indicate that a future of unparalleled prosperity awaited us.

But seem the well-demand and the Charles of the well-demand and the prices waited us. ity awaited us.

But soon the evil days came upon us. The

But soon the evil days came upon us. The old retired politicians, the partisan marplots, who had been showed out of the way by this healthy, live spirit of progress, or been made to yield to its influence, began to come to the front, to inflame the passions of the war, excite sectional feeling and hatred, and by appealing to the lowest prejudices of our nature, and inaugurating a system of prosecution and proscription, finally succeeded in resuming control of the State, and from that day to this the tide of prosperity has receded, until now universal prostration is our inheritance. Many of those who have been lured here by our solemn promises and the munificent endowments of nature, have turned their backs upon us and the intolerant partisan spirit that they had to encounter, and have sought other localities, not near so inviting intrinsically, but where they can enjoy unmolested their opinious upon public questions and public policy without being stigmatized as "carpet-baggers" and negrophilists, and proscribed as unworthy of social recognition.

In their insane zeal for the attainment of party ends and the consummation of selfish achemes, the rolling during the party and a consummation of selfish achemes, the rolling during the party and a consummation of selfish achemes, the rolling during the party and a proscribed as unworthy of social recognition.

In their insane zeal for the attainment of party ends and the consummation of selfish schemes, the political demagogues have lost sight of the interests of the people and the progressofthe State, and have sacrificed everything to the accomplishment of party ascendency. They have gained their point in this respect, but at what a terrible cost to the unsuspecting masses! And how have they used the power thus achieved? Where are the assets of the State, left us at the close of the war? Where are the revenues of the State drawn from the scanty pockets of the people? Where is the credit of the State, which they promised to preserve? All gone, and nothing to show for them.

Let the people calmly reflect over the picture we have drawn, and ask themselves at their firesides if this is not sadly true. When they have satisfied themselves upon this point, let them inquire into the benefits that have been meted out to them, for following the lead of the miserable demagogues, who shrink from the fair discussion of every public question, and have but one argument to urge when asking for popular indorsement, and that is "ingreet' ingreet!"

OPENING PALL DRY GOODS.
CLOSING BALE SUMMER GOODS.

Canton Flanuels, good, from 10 to 20 cts.
White Wool Flanuels—hest makes—50c to \$1.00.
Cassimeres for Men and Boys, chesp.
Chesp line Goods for School outsits for Children,
Elegant Black Albaras, chesp, 25 cts to 7s cts. (1
Black Cashmeres—of superior blacks and makes.
From 75 cts to \$1250.
Fall Dress Goods, chesp,
All Bummer Goods to be sold regardless of cost,
1.000 yds test Summer Prints, 85 cents.
Secreuchtr suitings, 125 cents.
Plain Japanses Silks, 25 cents, worth \$1.00.
Striped Japanses Silks, 25 cents, worth \$0.00.
Striped Japanses Silks, 25 cents, worth \$0.00.
Fray and Brown Plaid suitings, 25 cts, worth \$0.
Solled White Lines Lawns, 35 cents, worth \$0.
Large line Dress Goods, 184 cts, worth 40.
Large line Dress Goods, 184 cts, worth 40.
Large line Dress Goods, 184 cts, worth 40.
Large line Brown Cotton, 84 cts, worth 12 cents.
Money saved by buying goods for next season.
Elegant Brown Cotton, 84 cts, worth 12 cents.
Elegant Brown Cotton, 84 cts, worth 12 cents.
Elegant Brown Cotton, 85 cts, worth 20.
Call and examine.

T. N. NAUDAIN. T. N. NAUDAIN,

WANTS.

WANTED. - FOUR OR SIX UNFURNISHED rooms, in a good location-for light house accepting; between Fifth and Fourteenth, E and of streets, northwest. Flease address, stating terms and location. Must be reasonable.

SECOND HAND CLOTHING WANTED
AND
THE HIGHEST CASH PRIOES PAID.
In consequence of the large sales made daily, I am in need of the above, and am prepared to buy all kinds of GERMENTS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDDING, WATORES,
PISTOILS, &C.,
At the very highest cash prices. By sulling or addressing by mail prompt attention will be given by 917 D street northwest. aught-af

WANTED-CLAIMS OF JAY COOKE
J. H. SQUIER & CO.,
auli-tf His Ponnsylvania arong WANTED-MILITARY BOUNTY LAND

WARRANTS, by WM. J. JOHNSTON, Attorney-at-Law, Room 40, Le Droit Building 809-1y DR. A. PRATT, DENTIST, HAS BE moved to the northwest corner of Seventh and D streets, over Crandall's book store, where he will be pleased to see his old patrons, and the general public.

WANTED — A COMPETENT BLACK-BOARD DELINEATOR. Address Box 10, at this office.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND-ONE PRICE N only. New clothing sold at very reasonable prices. Selected stock of second-hand clothing, ver cheap, at JUSTH'S, 6B D street, between Sixt and Seventh northwest. Branch store, 1215 street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth N. W. Jy CUREKA EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, VIA street, between Connectiont avenue and Machaenth street northwest, junts MRS. LOUISE C. BUTLER.

SPECIAL NOTICES. I. O. O. F.-GRAND LODGE -An adjourned meeting will be held WEDNES
DAY EVENING, 38th instant, at 80 clock,
P. H. 5WEET, Gr. Sec.

P. H. SWEET, Gr. Sec.

CHESAPEAKS AND OHIO

CANAL COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S

OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 18, 1878.

Notice is hereby given that the coupon due July, 1820, on the preferred construction bonds of this company, will be paid at Alexander Brown & Son's, Baltimore, on and after the 28th instant, august 18, 1879.

A. P. GOEMAN, President. Conts a bushel until Sept. 1. CENTS

Conts a bushel until Sept. 1. au19-19 Cents a bushel until Sept. 1. au19-10t

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO
the capital stock of the Norther's Liberty
Chariot Company will remain open (if the stock is
not soon subscribed for) until September 5 at office
of N. L. Market Company. By order of Trustees,
su13-28, II GEO. W. KING, Secretary. SIGN MERCHANTS.—The old, reliable and well-known firm of 8. GOLDSTEIN & CO., Loau and tominission Brokers, northeast corner of Tenth and D streets, offer liberal inducements to all in need of mon-y, upon coliateral security, for any time desired. Also, goods bought and sold on commission. Their motte is, "Battafaction to all." ONLY PUBE SPRING WATER IMPROVED APPARATUS AND

PURE CREAM. GENUINE PRUIT
Julies and Improved Soda Water to be had
only at the Temple Drug Store.

jyd-4f IMPROVED SODA. WITH GRANGLATED ICE.

TRIUMPH. First quality Drugs and Medicines, Perfumer, and Toilet Articles of Crown stamp, at ECLE'S,

Jy1 Corner of Seventh and Estrects. OF UNRIVALED PLAYOR,

Milburn's Pamous Polar Soda, At 1429 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, is the most superb and delicious drink yet intro-duced.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN AS-BOCIATION, corner of Ninth and D Reading-room and Library free to all.

Prayer Meetings dally at 12:15, 6 and 9 p. m. Sabbath Evening Services, (exclusively,) [for Sabbath Afternoon Services at \$:30.

Circulating Library, 12,000 volumes. New books constantly added.

DEFINE 97 PER SET. RITHER College of Dental Surgary, and of the Road Medical College, Unleage, to Seventh street, east side, corner of D. Gas and chinoroform used in axtracting teeth.

Jeli-tf DE J. B. JOHNSON, OF ALEX-andria, Va., offers his professional ser-tees as Eurgeon, Physician and Coulist to the citi-sean of the District of Columbia. Office No. 1811 Pennarivania avenue, between Williard's botel and the Owen house. Office hours from 10 a. m. 104 p. m. my28-tf ELECTRICITY WORKS WON DERS IN THE CURE OF DIBEAST TO THE CONTROL OF DIBEAST THE AND OF THE THE CONTROL OF THE C WIDWELL & HENDERSON,

WALL PAPERS

PICTURE CORD.

TASSELS, &c.,

SE Ninih street, opposite Lincoln Hall. myll-im

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY

COMPOUNDED AND TOWN TEMPLE,

DEUG STURE, Masonic Temple. WEAPPING PAPER FOR SALE

PICTURE CORD.

WINDOW SHADES,

PRINTED ATTHESHOREST NOTICE MIDS REPUBLICAN JOB OFFICE. SOIL-OF CHEMEN AND BACK SURBER OF THE DAILY NATIONAL EXPURITIONAL BACK SURBER OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

EDUCATIONAL M 188 JONES: English and French Soloel for Foung Ladies, (Rindergarten attached.) ell reopen MONDAY, deptember 10th, at 111 M 1887. LAND avenue. sand, between First and Second streets, Capitol Hill. Circulars at Bookstores. LAND

CAPITOL FRANKEY,
117 Sérect, Southeast
CAPITOL HILL, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Girls
25 Small Boys.
Mrs. Louist E. Drank, M. E. L., Prof. Was M.
Minger, Principals.
Assistant Teacher Prof. Mrd. Mrs. EQUISE E. DERANK, M. E. L., Frof. Whe M. MIURER, Principals.

Miss F. S. Leep, Assistant Tassbor; Prof. W. M. Miries, Teacher of Music, Mathematics, and Lavin; Fred. C. B. Weidunyer, Tascher of Fremch, German and Italian; Miss B. P. Abell, Tascher of Permanship, Drawing, Head Crayons, Pastel, Painting in Oiligand Water Colors, Wax Flowers, Embroidery and Pancy Work.

This school will commence its second term Wednesday, Sept. I, 1875, to continue forty weeks, Enforces and terms an circulars at Seminary, Ellia: municators and Parker's book store. Maps, globes, library, chaits, and all the facilities of a Chorough practical education. Booms commodicas, well-warmed and thoroughly ventilated, grounds large, location and commodical parts of Seminary. Some and grounds now reserve of Seminary and Common and Grounds now reserve the many places of interest in the city and bisirict, and thus gain much historical and science for Mr. Win J. Murragh.

THEODORE INGALLS KING, ORGANIST St. John's Parish, Teacher of Plant, ORGAN, FTC. 20 lessons, \$12, or \$20. Address, P.O. box \$27. tf.

DARK SERINARY, 5-6 FIFTH ST.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, WASHING-TON, D. C.
Preparatery Department opens September 8.
The College September 18.
Medical Department October 4.
Law Department October 13.
For information address J. C. WELLING,
LL, D., President DENNSYSVANIA MILITARY ACADmy, Chester, Pa., opens September 8. Location healthrul, grounds ample, buildings comme dious. Civil Engineering, the Classics and English the oughly taught. For Circulars apply General E. F. BEALE, a patron of the Academ in Washington, or to Col. THEO, HYATT. Presumbing the comments of the Col. Theorem of the Academ in Washington, or to Col. THEO, HYATT. Presumbing

A SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

Brookeville, Montgomery county, Rd. Twenty miles from Washington, D. C.

Fall term begins September 15. For circulars, &c., address audi-Stathia Ray, O. HUTTON, D. D., Beate ST. VIN'S ECHOOL, TENTH AND
ST. VIN'S ECHOOL, TENTH AND
G STREETS, CONDUCTED BY THE
Sisters of Charity. The duties of this institution
will be resumed on the 30th of August. Parents
are requested to send their children promptly.

EDUCATE

SONS AND DAUGHTES

to carm a living, a home and honest wealth,
WA HINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, corner
Seventh and L streets, provides such an education.
The Practical English and Initiatory Business
Department receives boths 12 years old, and upwards. The advanced Business Department receives standents without regard to age, who are
able to complete the course in one year. Taition,
\$20 for ten weeks, to be paid at the beginning: \$30
a year, payable in six equal monthly installments, or
\$100 for unlimited time, payable in four
equal monthly installments. A reduction
of \$100 for unlimited time, payable in four
equal monthly installments. A reduction
of \$100 for unlimited time, payable in four
equal monthly installments. A reduction
of \$100 for unlimited time, payable in four
equal monthly installments.
A reduction
of \$100 for unlimited time, payable in four
equal monthly installments.
A reduction
of \$100 for unlimited time, and \$10 on life
and the payable in the payable in the payable in four
equal monthly installments.

A reduction

H. C. SPENCER, President.

A CABREY OF THE VISITATION.

A CADERY OF THE VISITATION, B. V. M., GEORGETOWN, D. C.
The exercises will be resumed September 5. For further particulars apply to the Institution.
anily ThisTutispils M OUNT VERSON SEMINARY—
M OUNT VERSON SEMINARY—
YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIBLS,
204 F street northwest, Washington, D C.
School year commences Wednesday, Sept. 15.

The course of instruction is thorough and comprehensive. Teachers and masters of eminence have charge of the various departments. Special facilities for the acquisition of an accurate and practical knowledge of the French German and Spanish languages. For circulary, apply to
MRS. J. EDDY SOMERS, (Principals,
NRS. J. EDDY SOMERS, (Principals,
MRS. SANERS, (J. S. POTT,
COPECIAL, AND TIMELY NOTICE TO

SPECIAL AND TIMELY NOTICE TO PARENTS!
Write immediately to the Principal of Glenwood Institute, Glenwood, Howard, county, Maryland, for his new circular, and receive information of special moment.

(MALE,)

MECHANICSHURG, PA.

An Academic, C. mmercial and College Preparatory School. Average charge Side per year. Twenty-libird year hoptember 13. Rev. O. EGE & SON. auti-time.

LINDEN HALL SEMINARY—A MORA-VIAN SCHOOL for young ladies, (founded 194,) at LITITZ, Lancaster county, Pa. REV. H. C. BRIGGENSTEIN, au13-1m\*

\$200 A YEAR HOME AND SCHOOL SONS Fitted up in a superior manner—gymnastics drill, nonles for riding, and first-rate E. H'NDS, Hempstead, Long Island, N PALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE-IN-Corporated and endowed by the State of Maryland. It has new buildings, extensive grounds, good apparatus and library, and a Faculty of eight able Professors. Twenty-eighth annual Session Of ENS SETTEMBER IL Toung Ladies and Risses received as boarding or day pupils. Refer to liev. S. F. Newman, D. D., Washington, D. C. sull-WFMim R. C. BROOKS, LL. D., sull-WFMim Prosident.

MAPLE WOOD INSTITUTE. FOR both stress, is on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Baltroid. Superior buildings, home care, carnest tonders, able lecturers; pupils can remain vacations. The incorporated treatees are. "Friends." How. Washington Townsend says: "As to the progress of my late ward, who was under your care and taition for over two years, I was well satisfied with the school, its arrangements and discipline, and the progress in knowledge he made." dge he made, 'L. Chomas, Lt., D., E. Harvey, M., C. Stockton Gannti, M. D., C. Stockton Gannti, M. D., Address JOSEPH SHORTFRIDGE, A. M., and Sm. Concordville, Ps.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE. Wilmington, Del.

Text session will begin THURSDAY, Septemb The best facilities are afforded for acquiring a THOROUGH AND COMPLETE EDUCATION. For Catalogues, address
For Catalogues, address
REV. JOHN WILSON, A. M.,
President au7-1m

POOK HILL COLLEGE,
ELLICOTT CITY, MARYLAND.
Three courses: COMMERCIAL, SCIENTIFIC
Bare opportunit GLASSICAL the student destross of fitting himself for Civil Engineering,
Mercantile of Literary pursuits, Studies resumed
MONDAY, September 6. Board and unition per
year, 4350. For further in commation address
1758-PM&W2m

BROTHER BETTELIE,
1758-PM&W2m JyW-FM&W2m

NOTICE - MISS CALKINS' SCHOOL
will reopen on MUNDAY, September & a
the corner of Third street and Pennsylvania avenue, Capitol Hill. GEORGETOWN PENALE SENINARY C FORGETOWN PEMALE SEMINARY.

ON NO. SI STODDARD STREEF, GEORGE.

ABOARDING AND DAYSCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. The course of study is thorough and progressive from the rudiments to graduation.

Alies Lipscome, Principal; Miss S. F. Horn, Miss Lipscome, Principal; Miss S. F. Horn, Miss Lipscome, Principal; Miss S. F. Horn, Miss Lipscome, Interpretable S. F. Horn, Miss Lipscome, Ladient Miss S. F. Horn, Miss C. F. Cauldring, Instrumental Most Missis, Prof. E. Cauldring, Principal and Chemistry, Circulars obtained of Principal at Ballantyne's, 68 Seventh street; Gilman's drug store, Pennsylvania warene; J. Bradley Adams, corner Ninth and F. streets. Washington City. Fall session opens September 18, 16% Street cars pass within one square of Seminary. Ax-1deis

THE WASHINGTON FEMALE Will be reopened
MONDAY, September 13, 1875,
at the school-building, No. 1923 Twelfth street
northwest.
A limited number of boarding pupils will be accommendated. commodated.

For terms apply to the principals, at 1027 Twelftin
street northwest, or procure circulars, which may
be found at the principal bookstores.

aul-2m

A LNWICK SEMINARY
you you've LADIES.
The duties of this long-established institution
will be seamed (D. V.) on WEDNESDAY, the
lith of September. Address.
M. A. TYBON. Principal.
Contoe's Past Office, Prince George's Ce Md.
jyll-lim

\$57 50 PER QUARTER. NO EXTRAS. fpc 4 • Media Academy: for Boys; Iwelve mile from Philadelphia; ten instructors. S. C. SHORT LIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Pa. '170-2m MISS OSBORNE'S YOUNG ADLES BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, SO M atceet, corner of Teath, will re-open MONDAY, Beptember 4, 1873. Thorough instruction in English branches, Anciest, Modern Languages and Music. Particular attention given to Primaryama Intermediate department.

HATS AND CAPS. CALL STYLE HATS, 1875, THE FALL STYLE GENTLEMEN'S DRESS
As adopted by the leading result hatiers of Broadway, New York. Fine Soft Felt Hats, various
colore. Fine assortment of Boys' Hats.
B. H. STINKERTH, Hatter and Furrier,
1267 Penn. ave., next to cor. Thirteenth street.

CARRIAGES. ESTABLISHED 1844.

A. J. JOYCEL CARRIAGE MANUPACTURES. cit, 416, and 416 Pourteenth Street REPAIRING in all the branches. All carries left for repairs, storage, or commission are lustre. AGENTS for Browner & Co., (of Brooms street lith avenue, New York.

WALTER H. MARLOW GUMBERIAND AND ANTHRACITE GOAL,
OAK, PINE, AND HIGGORY WOOD.
Yard, Corner Eighth and B streets southwest,
OPPOSITE BRITTHSONIAN PARK.
Branch Tard, A street, between become and Thin

FOR REST THE STORE corner of Sevential Haat, "Chething, or Cigar Store. Apply on the premises, 511 THIRTEENTH SI MEET N. W .- FOR Chamber, en suite or single, at a low agure, aug. If 28 DEFREES STREET.—FOR RENT—
water. Also, three-stery Brick, 5 rooms, gas and
water.

With Mod. Rank.

With Mod. Rank. 803 G STREET, OPPOSITE THE PATrooms on first and second foor, with board, Also,
table board. 122 C STREET NORTHWEST. - FOR RENT. Poseession July.

Inquire of WALL & RORINSON, SELF Pannsylvania aronno.

FOR RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE IN A fine lection, containing by rooms, all maders.

FOR RENT

FOR SALE. POR SALE - NEW RRICK HOUSE-6 rooms and ceitar, range, and Letrobe heating i rooms; buth and 2 water closets, het and cold water; Arat foor inid on concret; no rate and no dampness; large closets. Terms, \$50 cown and long time. Apply to GEORGE R. MILBURN Real Estate Broker and Notary Public, nux-wimits

POH RENT - THE MARBLE BUILDING Southwest comes of Penasylvania avenue and Ninth street, northwest comes of Penasylvania avenue and Ninth street northwest penasylvania avenue and Wall & Co. Possender Street, Especial of the Street Northwest Pre Insurance Co., in the Bank of Washington building. WANTED-TO RENT-ON OR NEAR THE Georgetown Heights a middling sized b wase, w. a modern improvements and is a grancel neighborhood. POR SALE-HOUSE NO. 2100 H STREET Roothwest. Contains eleven rooms and all modern conveniences. Will be sold on liberal terms and long time. Price, 212,000.

Also, House No. 1849 Columbia street. Price, 85,000. Terms cast. GEO. W. STICKNEY, auii-Tulhasst. Boom 19, Le Droit Building. FOR SALE -A COUNTRY SEAT, 6 A acree, tea minutes' walk from Relay House improvements first class, and view unsurpassed Forty pastenger trains stop daily. Far from Bai timore is cents a day. Address. SAMUEL BEALMEAR.

jy25-im 94 Lexington street, Baltimore, Md. For Sale.

Owing to the great demand for money, we offer to seit all the UNRADREMED PLEDGES on hand at private sale very low. Also, great inducements offered in NEW AMERICAN WATCHES, boughs from a recent sheriff sale in New York. EVERY ARTICLE FULLY WARRANTED. Loan and Commission Brokers,

Northeast corner Tenth and D streets, POP SALE—THE LEASE, GOOD WHIL, license, fixtures and insurance of one of the freet and best located Market Stores in Washington, now doing a large business. The reasons for seiling are on account of my paralyzed condition; not able to attend to it properly. Inquire at Circle Market, corner Fourteenth and Matecels morthwest, or address Box Sc, Republican Office. 1720-46 HOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—A BRIO house, three stories high, press-brick front, containing nine large rooms, situated on Maryland avenue, between Tenth and Eleventh streets southwest. positivest.

POR SALE.—HOUSES, NO. 310 M STREET, \$5,300; 207 M street,\$15,000, and a large number of others in all parts of the city.

E. SWEET, feetf 51 Sweet, \$11 Sweeth affects.

LOST AND FOUND. LOST-ON THE NIGHT OF THE 20TH Inst, a large Busia Leather POCKET BOOK, containing between \$60 and \$60. The finder will be liberally rewreded by returning it to FEANK HAGERST, "Hole in the Wall," 454 Lordisiana avenue.

BOARDING. 631 D NORTHWEST. GOOD BOARD AND BOOMS, At 611 D street northwest, at

MEDICAL Obstacles to Marriage.

Happy Relief for Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and Circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.—an Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.

NOTICE OF BEMOVAL,—ABOUT THE IST
OF SEPTEMBER WE WILL REMOVE TO
OUR SPACIOUS SALESHOOM, NO. 508 LOUISIANA AVENUE, BETWEEN NINTH AND
TENTH SYRESTS, ADJOINING OUR BAZAA &
AND CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, WHYRE,
WITH SUFFICIENT FACILITIES, WE WILL
CONTINUE THE AUGITION AND GENERAL
COMMISSION BUSINESS IN ALL ITS
REANCHES IN CONNECTION WITH OUR RRANCHES IN CONNECTION WITH OUR BAZAAR.

Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, au24-6t [Star 62]

DRY GOODS.

FALL OPENING, 1875. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO. 237 AND 239 BALTIMORE STREET. Baltimore, Maryland, IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

IMPORTERS AND MADUFACTURES, will open WEDNESDAY, August 25, 1275, French Pattern Bonnets, fine French Plowers, Fancy and Ostrich Feathers, together with a full line of filboons, Velvets, Bliks and all the late Paris novables. The trade is invited. Will receive weekly during the season all the late styles in Millisery, Furnishing Goods. Orders solicited. auguste. GREAT SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

DRY GOODS W. W. BUBDETTE & CO. Will sell their entire stock of SUMMER GOODS LESS THAN COST.

STOCK MUST BE REDUCED! \$10,000 worth of Remnants, Odds. Sie,000 worth of Reumants, Odds,
Ends, &cc..

Will be sold at one quarter their regular price.
The balance of our stock, constating of choice and
desirable guods, will be reld at cost.

BEAUTIFUL COLORED SILKS at 57% costs,
BLACK AND GRAY STRIPED SILKS at 56 cs.
PLAIN BLACK ALFAGAS from 75 cents up to \$4.

NO places fine VICTURIA LAWNS at 70 cents.

RO places fine VICTURIA LAWNS at 70 cents.

RO white IEED SPIREADS at 100 cents.

CALWALLED 4. Is and secans.

BLEACHED 4. Is and secans.

CALWEST AND COST.

Our immense stock embraces everything in the
way of Dry Goods, the above being only a few
Specialties which we name, all of which will be
sold at cost for 30 days. We are 80 is Agents for
KEEP'S PATENT PABTLY-MADE DRESS
SHIBTS, of which we are receiving large supplies
daily. But no deduction will be made on incm.

Place 15. Seach.

CARPETINGS.—A large stock of Carpetings
and Olicioths will be sold at reduced prices.

W. W. BURDETTE & CO.,

at 2. Nos. 22 Seventh and 76 & streets A. W.

THE LAST CHANCE FOR CHEAP DRY GOODS. 3.000 yards Best Calleo, 6% cents; worth 10, 1,000 yards Best Calleo, 8 cents; worth 12%.] Sersucker Stitling, 1s cents; worth 30. Sersucker Stitling, 1s cents; worth 30. Sersucker Stitling, 1s cents; worth 30. He will be served to the served served to the served serv

White Lises Lawns, Rocents; worth & cents.
White Lises Lawns, Rocents; worth & cents.
All figured Lawns at cost.
Ladies' and Gent's Gause Underwear at cost.
Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, prime cost.
French Figured Piques, Rocents; worth 20.
Bargains all through the Dress Goods Stock, as
the money is wanted for fall purchases.
Lace Striped Piques. Plaid Organdies chesp.
All Blosched and Brown Cottons at wholesale prices.

Good opportunity to buy goods to lay aside, as
Dry Goods will not be as cheap in the next two Call early for bargains.

T. H. HAUDS CH. 708 Market Space, between Seventh and Eighti streets. SELBY

is constantly buying JOE LOTS SHORS, which he
divides the profits with the customer.

Men's Congress Gatters \$1.50, worth \$2.

Boy's Congress Gatters \$1.50, sole for \$2,

Men's Ox Thee \$1, cost more.

Man's Baglish Thee \$1.50, worth \$2.

Ladies' Balmorale \$1, worth \$2.

Ladies' Balmorale \$1, worth \$2.

Ladies' Balmorale \$1, worth \$2.

Ladies' Shalmorale \$1, worth \$2.

Children's blocs of cat, and sywards.

Children's blocs of cat, and sywards.

Also: Also, bargains in MEN and BOYS' CLOTHING and HATS.

1914 and 1916 Feamsylvania ave.

1917 and 1916 Feamsylvania ave.

1917 and 1918 Feamsylvania ave.

HOOE BROS. & CO., NO. 1326 Y STREET, Are now opening a full line of Spring Goods,

nich as— Lupiu's Black Cashmeros, for Spring wear, Black Mohairs and Alpacas, all grades. Bonnet's, Bellou's, Trupers & Guinnet's Blac Silks.

Foulard Jaconeta, Printed Perceles.

Figured and striped Shirtings, figured Shirting
Linens, figured Linen Lawras, costame stripes,
new styles.

Side-band Organelies, in choice styles.

Naturock and Hamburg Edging and Inserting, in Nationals and Hamburg Edging and Inserting, in great variety.

Damask Table Cloths, all sizes, with Napkins to match. Barnsley and other approved match of Table Damask, all widths.

Damask and Huck Towela, all grades.

Lipen Sheeting and Fillew Linens, all widths.

Balbriggan and striped Hose, in great variety.

Ladies and Gents L. C. Handkorchiefs, plain sue fancy borders.

Those in want of choice goods should call and examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

JACQUES JOUVENAL'S MARBLE WORKS, No. 941 D Street, near Lewis John-All MONUMENTS on hand sold at a great reduc-tion. All new orders made by designs of the latest styles. The best workmanship and best ITALIAN MARBLE guarantee

IT IS IN THE BUYING, NOT IN THE selling, why SELBY can sell a st White Sairy for \$1.50, \$2.50 do, for \$2. and a child eliver-tip Shoo for \$1.25; existing—made do., \$1.50; extension—the do., \$1.50. Every pair contained; bits and Bits feelingly vania, awnow, between Nineteenth and